

# **GYPSY MOTH**

## **PROGRAM PROFILE**

<b>Goal</b>	To prevent the introduction and establishment of European Gypsy Moth (EGM) in areas that are currently uninfested.
<b>Enabling Legislation</b>	7 USC et. seq. (Plant Quarantine Act of 1912); 7 USC 150aa-150jj (Federal Plant Pest Act of 1957); 7 USC 147a (Organic Act of 1944).
<b>Economic Significance</b>	Gypsy moth is the most important hardwood defoliator in the United States. Losses for 1981, when an all-time high of 12.0 million acres were defoliated by this pest, were estimated at \$764 million.
<b>Principal Approach And Methods Used to Achieve Goals</b>	Survey, regulatory, and eradication of isolated outbreaks. Program methods include eradication treatments using chemical insecticides, <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> (Bt) (biological insecticide), and disparlure (pheromone). Regulations on outdoor household articles (OHA) and other gypsy moth carriers such as logs and nursery stock. Production and release of sterile moths. Surveys support the regulatory program and provide a basis for initiating eradication treatments. No Asian Gypsy Moth activities are conducted under this line item.
<b>History</b>	Introduced in Massachusetts in 1869. Program began in 1907. Federal quarantine enacted in 1912. Twenty-two States are either partially or totally regulated. APHIS participates in several cooperative eradication programs with States and other Federal agencies. APHIS is responsible for small scale infestations, in cooperation with the States on State or private land, of 640 acres or less. Control programs have historically been funded through the APHIS contingency fund.
<b>State and Local Cooperation</b>	Many States conduct survey and control activities. Affected States contribute funds for eradication programs.

**Involvement of Other Agencies**

Agricultural Research Service (research), Forest Service (research and control work in generally infested areas).

**RESOURCE DATA**

## -----Obligations-----

	<u>Direct</u>	<u>Reimbursement</u>	<u>User Fees</u>	<u>Staff-Years</u>
FY 1997	\$4,388,950	--	--	47
FY 1998	\$4,422,356	--	--	43
FY 1999	\$4,307,275	--	--	36
FY 2000 (est.)	\$4,363,000	--	--	35
FY 2001 (est.)	\$4,420,000	--	--	34

	<u>APHIS</u>	<u>Coop</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>CCC</u>	<u>Contingency Fund</u>
Cum.	\$179,063,932	\$182,918,799	\$361,982,731	\$5,541,566	\$10,670,172 <sup>①</sup>

<sup>①</sup> Includes Asian Gypsy Moth funding since FY-1995.

**RECENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS****Survey & Trapping**

During FY 1999, APHIS placed approximately 298,000 pest detection and delimitation traps throughout the United States. APHIS conducts regulatory activities within the generally infested area and the inspection, treatment, and certification of regulated articles for movement to non-infested areas. APHIS regulates the movement of logs, mobile homes, nursery stock, and outdoor household articles (OHA) from infested areas. APHIS cooperates with State agricultural inspectors to conduct inspections and certify shipments of non-OHA regulated articles. Because of the large number of household moves out of the generally infested area (estimated to exceed 250,000 per year), self-inspection is necessary to supplement State and Federal resources for the regulatory control of OHA movement. In FY 1999, the Slow the Spread program went nationwide and APHIS supported an "Enhanced Regulatory Program," and established cooperative agreements with Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. APHIS

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provided \$33,500 to each State to educate the public and industry on the potential of the artificial spread of GM.

### **Control Activities**

APHIS used contingency funds for GM control activities, in cooperation with the States and the FS, to eliminate identified isolated infestations. APHIS is responsible for all isolated infestations not exceeding 640 acres that occur on State or private land.